WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 2.---NO. 32. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1846. | WHOLE NO. 84.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON. Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,	$11 00
Ten, do. do. do.	20 00
Twenty, do. do. do.	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.
NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

CORNELIUS, MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
Ap17, 1846 31

WHARFAGE.
NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular rates. Vessels, Rafts, &c., laying at said wharf will be charged as above.
J. I. BRYAN.
April 10, 1846. 30-tf.

SUGAR.
10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar,
2 do New Orleans do (superior,)
10 bbls do do clarified sugar,
6 do Muscovado chrystalized do
5 do New Orleans do
Just received and for sale by
A10] BARRY & BRYANT.

CADDIS B. LUCK'S
NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,
Basement Rooms, under Eagle, corner of Main and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.
Drawings received every day at 1 o'clock.

UNPARELLELED LUCK AT LUCK'S
Lucky Office.
GRAND SCHEMES FOR APRIL ARE AS FOLLOWS:

$30,000! 10,000! 6,000!
Grand Consolidated Lottery, class No. 17, to be drawn on Saturday, April 25th, 1845. 75 nos., 15 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS:

1 prize of	$30,000	1	prize of		$4000
1 do	10,000	1	do		2000
1 do	6,000	10	do		1500

Tickets $10, halves 5, quarters 2 50.
A certificate of 25 wholes cost. 92 50
25 halves do 46 75
25 qrs. do 23 37

The following small Schemes to be drawn as follows:

DATE.	APRIL.	CAPITALS.	PRICE OF TICKETS. WHOLES.	HALVES.	QRS.
1st	Pokomoke	65, $10,000 &c	$4	$2	$1
2d	do.	66, 8,000 &c	2	1	50
3d	do.	67, 14,000 &c	4	2	1
6th	do.	68, 25,000 &c	8	4	2
7th	do.	69, 3 of 10,000 &c	5	2½	1¼
8th	do.	70, 12,000 &c	4	2	1
9th	do.	71, 8,000 &c	2	1	50
10th	do.	72, 10,000 &c	4	2	1
13th	do.	73, 25,000 &c	8	4	2
14th	do.	74, 16,000 &c	5	2½	1¼
15th	do.	75, 12,000 &c	4	2	1
16th	do.	76, 7,000 &c	2	1	50
17th	do.	77, 12,000 &c	4	2	1
20th	do.	78, 25,000 &c	8	4	2
21st	do.	79, 15,000 &c	5	2½	1¼
22d	do.	80, 12,000 &c	4	2	1
23d	do.	81, 6,000 &c	2	1	50
24th	do	82, 12,000 &c	4	2	1
27th	do.	83, 4 of 10,000 &c	8	4	2
28th	do.	84, 17,500 &c	5	2½	1¼
29th	do.	85, 14 000 &c	4	2	1
30th	do.	86, 5000 & 10 of 1000	2	1	50

My friends and the public generally will please bear in mind that all prizes are in the hands of "LUCK."
Then for prizes please address C. B. LUCK.
Vender for D. PAINE & Co., Managers.
Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three tickets.
The tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to Luck will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.
I have every day Lotteries from 1 to 20 dollars, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand.
The drawings sent when requested to all who order from me.
On all letters enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, the postage, as usual, need not be paid. C. B. LUCK.
March 13th, 1845. 26

CIRCULAR.
THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of
LARKINS & CORBETT,
for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.
Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.
☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.
WM. R. LARKINS.
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

Classical School.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Wilmington & vicinity that the second term of this institution will commence on Monday March 24th, 1846, at the Masonic Hall. Pupils will be instructed in all the various branches preparatory to entering any class in College. The School will be continued at Smithville during the Summer. Those wishing to apply, may see him either at the Hall, or Mrs. Hill's boarding house, where farther particulars and the best of references will be given.
Terms per quarter of eleven weeks.

Common English branches,	$7 00
Higher English branches and the Classics,	10 00

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, A. B.
March 20 1846 27-tf

INSPECTION NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspectors of
NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,
at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing their country friends and Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend to all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country.
JOHN S. JAMES,
M27 28-1y P. M. WALKER.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.
BURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvemeut in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money*, they will give *double tho light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.
Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. Henry Nutt.
Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES MARECHAL respectfully informs his old customers, friends and the public in general that he has removed to the Store on Water street, situated between the Stores occupied by Messrs. Sandford & Smith and Mr. C. D. Ellis, North of the Custom-house, where he has just received from New York, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
consisting principally of Calicoes, from 5 cents to 25 cents per yard; French Muslins and Ginghams; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs, of the latest styles; ladies' Bonnets, of the latest style and fashion, very cheap; silk and cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, of all descriptions. A complete assortment of Hosiery, &c. &c. A general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, cut in the latest style and fashions, and of the best materials. Also, a large assortment of summer and spring stuffs for making every description of clothing.
A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, for spring and summer wear.
SHOES AND BOOTS, of every description.
A general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTTLERY, together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement; all of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he will sell his goods a little cheaper than such articles were ever offered in this market before, either for cash or country produce.
Wilmington, April 10, 1846. 30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*District of North-Carolina*—District of Cape Fear—*In Admiralty.*—Wm. Murch, for himself and others, *vs.* Brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel, furnature and cargo.
In obedience to an order made by the Honorable Henry Potter, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, on Friday, the 24th day of April, 1846, I shall expose to sale at public auction, on Parsley's wharf, in the town of Wilmington,
269 hogsheads and 40 tierces of Molasses,
1 box of Sugar, and
1 or 2 barrels of Beef, Pork and Ship Bread, being the cargo and stores of the brig Pinta, libelled in the Court aforesaid. Terms cash.
WESLEY JONES,
Marshal for the District of North Carolina.
by JERE. NICHOLS, D. M.
April 6th, 1846. 30-3t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*District of North-Carolina*—District of Cape Fear—*In Admiralty.*—Wm. Murch, for himself and others, *vs.* brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo.
Whereas, William Murch, Master of the schooner E. S. Powell, as well for himself as also on behalf of the owners and crew of said schooner, hath exhibited his Libel in the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, stating, alledging and propounding, that a certain brig called the Pinta, was found derelict, on the high seas, and was brought into the port of Wilmington in the District aforesaid, by the said William Murch and the crew of the said schooner E. S. Powell, and praying that reasonable and proper compensation for their said salvage services, together with their expenses in that behalf sustained, should be decreed by the Honorable the Court aforesaid, to be due to said Libellants, and praying further that process in due form of law according to the course of said court in causes of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction might issue against said brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel and furniture, with the cargo laden therein, wheresoever the same may be found, and that the same may be condemned. And whereas, the Judge of the District Court for the District aforesaid, hath ordered and directed, that all persons concerned, be cited and intimated to appear at the court to be held for the District aforesaid, in Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April, 1846, and show cause, if any they have, why judgment should not pass as prayed. In obedience to said order and direction, I do hereby peremptorily cite and admonish, all persons whatever, having or pretending to have any right, title, interest or claim, in or to the said brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or the cargo laden on board said brig, libelled against as aforesaid, to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, before the court aforesaid; and also to attend upon every session and sessions to be held there and from thence, until a definitive sentence shall be read and promulgated in the said business inclusively, if any of them shall think it their duty so to do; to hear, abide and perform all and singular such judicial acts as are necessary and by law required to be done and expedited in the premises; and further to do and receive what unto law and justice shall appertain, under the pain of the law and the contempt thereof; the absence and contumacy of them and every of them notwithstanding.
WESLEY JONES,
Marshal of the District of North-Carolina.
by JERE. NICHOLS, D. M.
Wilmington, N. C., April 6th, 1846. 30-4t

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.
The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.
I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot o *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend en their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.
Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office.
WM. SHAW.
Ice at Retail from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
April 10th, 1846.

40 BRLS. best New Orleans Molasses,
3 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee.
Just received and for sale by
A3] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

LIME.
300 Casks Thomaston Lime, daily expected and for sale by
A10] BARRY & BRYANT.

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical and Military
ACADEMY.
Classical Department:
J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military Department:
W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.
It is the design of the precepter, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.
Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.
TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session,	$15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Language, per Session,	20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.
Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.
The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.
By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.
N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at $8 00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George E. Badger,	Gen. Moye,
Hon Wm. H. Haywood,	Col. E. Yarbrough,
Hon. R. M. Saunders,	Charles L. Hinton,
Rev. D. Lacy,	L. D. Henry,
Hon. John H. Bryan,	Wm. F. Collins,
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel,	James B. Shepard,
Hon. Richard Hines,	H. W. Husted,
Dr. Baker,	E. P. Guion, Esq'r.

As the above-named, gentleman are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my School, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.
J. M. L.
Raleigh, April 17, 1846 31-11t

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This Society will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro' the summer.
The Auxiliary Washington Temperance Society will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dry Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
51-12m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz:—Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pistules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.
This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.
As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygeian influence.
The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.
New York, April 22, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.
I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.
I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jas. McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.
I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.
Yours very truly, SARAH M'INTYRE,
240 Delancy street, New York.
Mobile, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845.
Messrs. Sands:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following facts which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years, was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill.—As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents, in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much releived. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and, gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign nor appearance of where the sore had been.
Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-street.
For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.
Sold also by Wm. Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilly that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsparilla, and take no other.
April 17. 31.

THE subscriber offers the following goods in store, and daily expected by the Alaric, on consignment, for cash or approved city paper:

50 bags Rio Coffee;	10 bbls N O Sugar;
20 boxes Cheese;	5 firkins Butter;
5 bbls superior Whiskey,	"Monongahela;"
5 " Apple Brandy;	20 bbls Gin;
20 boxes Mould Candles, 6's and 8's;	
2 " S. S. Clarke's superior Tobacco;	
2 " Dickinson's do do	
25 bbls Whiskey;	1 hhd Claret;
3 boxes Young Hyson Tea;	
4 " Souchong do	
5 boxes Ground Pepper.	

A17] JOHN S. RICHARDS.

MANUFACTURING AT THE SOUTH.
We will not permit this subject to sleep, but will bring to the attention of our readers such facts or suggestions, from time to time, as will illustrate the advantages of manufacturing. We have endeavored to impress on those who take an interest in this subject the necessity of early action, that other sections of the South may not obtain such a start of us, in this line of industry, as to render it difficult or impossible, to recover ground we may lose by our supineness. With this view we copy from a letter received in this city the state of the Cotton Manufacture in North-Carolina. The information is entirely authentic and should furnish an incentive to action, to those capitalists in and near Charleston, who wish not only to see but to become participators in reviving the fortunes of our city.—*Charleston News.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 24, 1846.
In reply to your letter, seeking information upon the subject of manufactures in this place and vicinity, I take great pleasure in making the following statements. The satistics having been obtained in almost every instance from manufacturers, may be relied upon as giving you full and sufficient data for your own enterprises.
No part of North Carolina, and I may say, no portion of the South, has offered such strong inducements to the establishment of Cotton manufactures as Cumberland County, situated as it were, in the midst of a Cotton growing country: a ready and full supply of the raw material is at all times attainable, containing a large population, of a class whose means of support are very uncertain, which labor at cheap rates, can always be commanded. And the whole country is intersected with numerous streams, which are rarely exposed to the extremes of drought, and which have never yet involved a total cessation of work.
With such advantages, it is not surprising that this place has concentrated within itself more manufacturing capital in its peculiar branch, than any one point south of the Potomac; or that the success of those already established should have stimulated the formation of other and new companies.
There are now in full and active operation in this town, three cotton factories, and within a short distance, three more, all worked by water power; viz: in town, The Cross Creek, The Phœnix and Mallitt's Mills.
The Gross Creek Factory went into operation in 1838, but did not receive its charter of incorporation until 1841. It occupies the buildings of a company which was established here as early as the year 1825, but which failed, and suspended operations not long thereafter. This factory was incorporated in the year 1841 with a capital stock of $40,000, and has been actively employed in the production of yarns. The production equals about 10,000 lbs. per month from 1000 spindles. The number of hands employed is 35, and the number supported by their labor about 70.
Mellett's Mills went into operation in 1836, with a capital stock of $30,000. It is engaged entirely in the production of yarns; of which it produces some 16,000 lbs. per month from 1500 spindles. It employs about 45 hands, and supports some 60.
The Phœnix Company went into operation in 1840, with a capital stock of $50,000. Its operations extend to the manufacture of 4-4 sheetings, 3 yds. to the lb., and 35,000 yds. per month. This factory employs 65 hands, and supports by its profits about 70 in addition. The number of spindles is 2100, and of looms 48.
Rockfish Fatory is situated upon a fine bold stream, seven miles from Fayetteville, capable of turning a dozen mills of the same power by its waters. This stream has never suffered in any degree from drought, and during the last extraordinary dry season never lost a day's labor to the manufacturers. This factory has a capital of $130,000, having been incorporated in 1838. It works 4500 spindles and 118 looms, and turns out 4-4 sheetings, 3 yds. to the lb., 85,000 yds. per month. It consumes 100 bales raw cotton each month, and employs 130 operatives. A flurishing and beautiful village has sprung at and been created around and by this factory, with a population of 4000, all of whom derive directly and indirectly their support from it. It has already one church built, and another under process of erection; and the benefit to the surrounding country is incalculable.
Blam Creek Factory on Blam Creek, 7 miles from Fayetteville, was incorporated in 1842 with a capital stock of some $69,000.—It manufactures sheeting, 4-4, 3 yds. to the lb., and consumes aabout 50 bales raw cotton per month, and has 3600 spindles and 82 looms. The number of hands is about 150, and it supports between 250 and 300.
Little River Factory, upon Little River, 10 miles from Fayetteville, went into operation in 1843. Its capital stock is $30,000. Number of spindles 1950 and 8 looms. Produces 700 lbs. yarns per day and 2400 yds. osnaburgs per week. Number of hands employed 65, and supported by their labor about 200.
You have thus in a few words the history of our factories; see what capital is invested, the fabrice made and the number of hands employed. You can also see the extent of benefit derived by the poorer classes of society, by these establishments. Hundreds, whose subsistance years ago was exceedingly precarious, now look forward to a bright future. And the profits to the stockholders have stimulated the erection of other establishments around us, which will be in operation around us in the course of 18 months; fully demonstrating that the South, with equal energy, is capable of entering the field with greater advantages than the States north of us.
The labor employed is altogether white, which becomes serviceable in two or three months after employment, for all purposes.

Scandalous.—The following, says the Albany Evening Journal, is on a street in which lawyers are found, and at the bottom of which many boats abound:
"At the top of my street the attorneys abound,
And down at the bottom the barges are found;
Fly, honestly fly, to some safer retreat,
For there's craft in the river and craft in the street."

Origin of Newspapers.—Mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Queen Elizabeth and the prudence of Burleigh for the first printed newspaper. It was entitled the English Mercurie, and was, by authority "imprinted at London by her Highness's printer, 1588."—The earliest number preserved in the British museum library, dated July 23, in that year contains the usual intelligence, given after the fashion of the London Gazette of the present day. In these Mercuries we meet with advertisements of books, and they differ not very much from the announcements of our own time. During the civil wars, periodical papers, the champions of the two parties, became more generally circulated, and were edited by writers of ability, among the principal we may name Marchmont Needham, Sir John Birkenhead, and Sir Roger L'Estrange. At the restoration the proceedings of Parliament were interdicted to be published, unless by authority, and the first daily paper after the revolution took the popular title of the Orange Intelligencer. In the reign of Queen Anne there was but one daily paper, the Daily Courant. The first provincial journal known in England was the Orange Postman, in 1706, at the price of a penny, "but a half penny not refused." The earliest Scottish newspaper made its appearance under the auspices of Cromwell, in 1652.

A Trade of Wives.—The Huntington (Pa.) Globe thus describes a trade in wives, which recently took place in Blair county, which is a pretty fair start in the line matrimonial for a new county: "The trade took place between Mr. T. and Mr. D. in a written article of agreement, the latter paying the former the following articles, generally denominated as "boot:" two dollars in cash, three gallons of whiskey, two pounds of smoking tobacco, one pair of shoes, one bell crowned hat, such as was the fashion when Adam was a boy, and several unmentionable trifles. On conclusion of the agreement, the wives changed places, leaving behind all the moveable effects, including the children, and established themselves in their new homes. The parties are in moderate circumstances."

WHY FARMERS SHOULD TAKE A NEWSPAPER.
First—From policy, and a due regard to their own interests. As the cultivators of the soil, it is right that they should reap the benefit, when from the numerous causes of fluctuation in markets, the price of produce is raised above its ordinary value. But is this often the case? Do those who by the sweat of their brow, have sowed and reaped and gathered in the golden harvest, profit by the increased price of flour and other grains? On the contrary, is it not in nine cases out of ten, the fortunate speculator, who, by watching the foreign markets, and by his knowledge of affairs at home, steps in before the farmer; and conlly pockets all the gains? The latter, at home by his fireside, destitute of the important information which so small a sum as two or three dollars might procure for him, if expended on a good newspaper, sells his wheat at the usual price, little dreaming how much he is loosing by the bargain, while the wiser speculator makes a snug little fortune of $10,000 to $15,000 in a day: Year after year has this been the case, and yet how few of the farmers in our wheat growing countries have profited by their dear bought experience, so as to avail themselves of the changes which so frequently occur. We reiterate the warning and advice, but both are regarded as the voice of interest, and a newspaper is looked upon as an article of unnecessary expense in a farm house, by those who, if they regarded their own pecuniary interest would subscribe for one at once, even if obliged to curtail in some other quarter.
Secondly.—A farmer should take a newspaper for the sake of his children. If he would not have them grow up in ignorance of what is passing around them at home and abroad—if he would prepare them for a proper discharge of their duties as citizens, he owes to them to give them the benefit of this weekly instructor, coming into the family without bustle or pretence, and performing its office without failure or delay. There is a vast amount of general intelligence condensed in the narrow limits of a well conducted paper. Much of this can be obtained in no other way; and for the remainder the student must wade through ponderous volumes, or waste his youth over the midnight lamp. Whatever may be thought of it by our friends in the country, we know that taking a good newspaper is a cheap way of diffusing information through a family circle; and we know too that it will put ten dollars in the pocket of the farmer for every one it draws out.—*Ex. Paper.*

An old Bachelor disappointed.—A funny story is told of an old bachelor in Pittsburg, who recently had a perfect bucket of cold water dashed upon his fondest hopes. While walking along the street he picked up a thimble. He stood meditating a while, thinking of the probable beauty of the owner, and then pressed it to his lips and ejaculated—"Oh, that it were the fair cheek of the owner!" Just as he had finished, a big negro wench looked out of an upper window and said—"*Look a heeah, boss, you down dar, jis please to frow dat fumble ob mine in de entry—I jes dropt it!*" The bachelor dropped the thimble and marvelled.

"Let us reflect," as the mirror said to the beauty.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 24, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD.

MR. SHEPARD will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit:

Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April,
Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May,
Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May,
Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May,
Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May,

After having visited the Eastern portion of the State, and especially the Whig Counties, during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

Small Pox.—We can hear of but one new case of this disease since our last publication, (a negro woman,) who was immediately removed out of town. The old cases are nearly all recovered. We think that our country friends need apprehend no danger from visiting town.

Our Candidates.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Convention of Delegates, which assembled in Wilmington on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Legislature. It will be noticed that all the districts were not represented. This we presume was owing in a great measure to the alarm which pervades the minds of our country friends, on account of the Small Pox. A majority however was represented, and we feel confident, that the ticket which the Convention has presented to the county, is such as will meet the cordial approbation of every Democrat. They are all good and true men. They are all capable, and we know they will be all faithful to the trust about to be reposed in them.

At Mr. Leak's request we publish his letter which will be found in another column. Mr. Leak proposes to let the matter go back to the Committee, and to let them act over again. By this it would appear, that Mr. Leak admits that the Central Committee has a right (implied at least) to decide the matter. But why does Mr. Leak desire that the matter should be referred back to the Committee?—Have they not once acted? And is not their decision before the world? If Mr. Leak admits their authority *now*, we see no good reason why he should persist in distracting the party by flying in the teeth of their previous action. We do heartily wish that this matter was arranged in some way.

Murder and supposed Robbery.—On Sunday night last, a Portuguese by the name of *Frank De Salva*, for several years a resident of this town, was murdered in a most brutal manner. De Salva had for a long time kept a small grocery near the rail road bridge, and it was supposed he had accumulated a sum of money. His scull was broken in two or more places, and the main artery of the neck severed just below the ear. He was found dead in his shop on Monday morning. An Inquest was held over the body of the deceased at 10 o'clock, but the jury were unable, after the most dilligent investigation, which lasted for one and a half days, to make any discovery as to the perpetrator of the atrocious deed.

The Tariff.

The Committee of Ways and Means, of which Gen. McKay is Chairman, has at last reported a tariff bill. We give below a synopsis of its principal features. It is substantially the same as that drawn up by Mr. Walker for the use of the Committee. There is, perhaps, no task more difficult than to frame a tariff bill, so as to suit the views of all classes and all sections. The interests, the views, and the feelings of those whose pursuits and occupations are so diverse as are those of the people of the United States, spread as they are over a vast extent of territory, require at the hands of those who frame a tariff bill, a degree of experience and judgment with which few men are gifted. That the present bill has been framed with a view to meet the interests of all sections, we believe, but still that there are some features in it, which, as an individual and a Democrat, we cannot entirely approve of, we are free to confess. As an instance, we notice that Tea and Coffee are put down amongst the list of free articles, whilst Sugar is taxed 30, and Salt 20 per cent. Now, according to our notions, Tea and Coffee ought to be taxed as well as Sugar and Salt. Are not Salt and Sugar as much necessaries of life as Tea and Coffee? Certainly, we think they are. Sugar and Salt, however, are produced in the United States, whilst Tea and Coffee are not. The Sugar makers of Lousiana, and the new State of Texas, want to get a better price for the product of their plantations, and therefore a duty of 30 per cent. is imposed. There is, however, one feature in the bill which we cannot too highly commend. By it the duties are laid ad valorem. The minimum and specific principles are entirely discarded. Every one can now know, by referring to the bill, what tax he pays upon every thing he purchases. We shall allude to the subject again.

From and after the 1st December next the duties on imports shall be as follows:

Goods to pay 75 per cent. ad valorem.—Brandy and other spirits, cordials.

Goods to pay 30 per cent. ad valorem.—Alabaster, almonds, anchovies, German silver, gold and silver embroidery; articles worn by men, women, and children, made wholly or in part by hand; asses, skins, balsams, cosmetics, &c.; baskets, bay rum, beads, benzoats, Bologna sausages, bracelets, &c.; gum elastic articles, brooms and brushes, cameos set, canes, capers, &c.; caps made of fur, caps, gloves, leggins, &c.; cards cases, pocket books, &c.; carpets and carpeting, &c.; carriages and parts, cassia, cayenne pepper, cheese, cinnamon, clocks and parts of clocks, ready-made clothing, cloves, coach and harness furniture, coal-oil, combs, compositions of glass, &c. when set, composition table tops, comfits, &c.; confectionary of all kinds; coral, cotton cords, court plaster, crayons of all kinds, currants, cutlery of all kinds, dates, diamonds, &c. when set in gold, &c.; dolls and toys of all kinds, epaulets, &c.; fans, feathers, and flowers; figs, frames and sticks for umbrellas; furniture, cabinet; ginger, grapes, gum benzoin, hair pencils; hat bodies, of cotton; honey, human hair, ink and ink powder; iron, in blooms, bolts, bars, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron, scrap iron, vessels of cast iron, japanned ware, jewellry, jet or manufactures of jet, lead pencils, maccaroni, &c.; mace, manufactures of the cork tree, manufactures of bone, &c.; manufactures of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, &c.; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, worsted; linen, if embroidered or tamboured; manufactures of glass, colored, stained, or painted; crystals of glass for watches, glasses for spectacles; paintings on glass, porcelain glass; manufacture of leather, manufactures of marble, of paper, of papier mache, of wood, of wool; medicinal preparations, metallic pens, mineral waters, molasses, muskets, rifles, &c.; nutmegs, oil cloth; oils volatile, essential or expressed; olive oil, salad; olives, paper, paper boxes, and other fancy boxes; paper envelopes, parasols, parchment, pepper, pimento; plated and gilt ware, of all kinds; playing cards, plums, prepared fish, poultry and game, prunes, raisins, red chalk pencils; saddlery, of all kinds; salmon, preserved; scagliola table tops, sealing wax; cigars, and manufactures of tobacco; side arms, silver-plated metal, soaps, sugars, syrups of sugar; umbrellas, vellum, wafers, water colors; wines, of all kinds.

Goods to pay 25 per cent. ad valorem.—Buttons of all kinds, baizes, hockings, &c.; cables and cordage; lace, &c. of cotton; manufactures of cotton, goat's hair or mohair; of silk, of worsted; slates other than roofing slate, woollen and worsted yarn, wool unmanufactured.

Goods to pay 20 per cent. ad valorem.—Acids, ale, beer, and porter; aloes, alum, amber, ambergris, anniseed, animal carbon, antimony, arrow-root; dyeing or tanning articles, not in a crude state; assafœtida, bacon, bananas, barley, beef, beeswax, berries, bismoth, bitter apple, blankets, blank books, blue vitrol, baran, boncho leaves, breccia, bronze powder, burgundy pitch, butter, cadmium, calamine, calomel, camphor, cantharides, caps, gloves, &c.; made of cotton, cassia buds, castor oil, casterum, chromate of lead, chocolate, chromate, bichromate, hydryodate and prussiate of potash, cobolt, coaca nuts, coculus indicus, copperas, copper, rods, bolts, nails, and spikes; copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called brazer's copper; corks, cubebs, dried pulp; earthen, china, and stone ware; emery, ether; feathers and downs, feldspar, fig blue, firewood; fish, smoked, salted, dried, or pickled; fish glue, fish skins, flats, braids, plaits, sparture and willow squares; floss silks, flour of sulphur, Frankfort black, French chalk, fruit, fu minates, furs, dressed on the skin; gamboge, ginger, glass tumblers, not cut or printed; glue, grass cloth, gunpowder; hair-cloth, hair, &c. used for beds and mattrasses; hams, hats, and bonnets of straw, hats of wool, hat bodies of wool, hatters' plush of silk or cotton, hemp unmanufactured; hempseed, and linseed, and rapeseed oil; Indian corn and cornmeal; ipecuanha, iridium, iris or orris root, ivory or bone black; jalap, juniper berries, jute, Sisal grass; coir and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured; lac sulphur, lamp-black, lard, leather, lead, lead pipes, lead shot, leeches, linen, liquorice paste, juice or root, litharge; malt, manganese; manufactures of flax, of hemp; marine coral, unmanufactured; floor matting, of flags, jute, or grass; medicinal drugs, roots, and leaves, in a crude state; metals unmanufactured; mineral and bituminous substances, crude; musical instruments; nitrate of lead, nuts, oats; ochres, oils, (animal,) olive oil other than salad, opium, oranges, lemons and limes, orange and lemon peel; patent mordant, paints, paper-hangings, pearl, barley; periodicals, and other works in the course of re-publication in the United States; pineapples, pitch, plantain, plubago, pork, potatoes, potassia, Prussian blue, pumpkins, putty, quills, red chalk; rhubarb, rice or paddy, roofing slates; roll Irimstone, Roman cement; rye and rye flour, saddlery, common, tinned or japanned; sago, sal soda, and all other carbonates of soda, salt, salts, sarsaparilla; sewing silks, shaddocks, sheathing paper, shoes of Indian rubber, silk, twist, tanned and dressed skins, slate pencils, smaltz, spermaceti candles, spirits of turpentine, sponge, spunk, squills, stearine candles, stereotype plates, still bottoms, sulphates of barytes and quinine, tallow candles, tapioca, tar, thread laces and insertings; tobacco, unmanufactured; twine and pack thread, type metal, types, vanilla beans, verdigris, cotton velvet, velvet of cotton and silk, vermilion, vinegar, wax candles, whalebone, wheat and wheat flour, white and red lead, whiting, white vitrol, window glass, unmanufactured wood, woollen listings, yarns.

To pay 15 per cent. ad valorem.—Angola, Thibet, and goat's hair, unmanufactured; arsenic, Peruvian and quilla bark, Brazil paste, cedar wood, ebony, grandilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood, cordilla, glazier's diamonds, dragon's blood, extracts of indigo, logwood and madder, unmanufactured flax, gold and silver leaf, bronze and iron liquors, manna, marble in the rough, Dutch and bronze metal in the leaf, mineral chromes; sewing, darning, and knitting needles; ozir or willow for baskets, paving tiles, seppia; steel in bars, plates, or sheets; zinc, spelter, or teutenugue, in sheets.

To pay 10 per cent ad valorem.—Ammonia, aranatto; printed books, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers; building stones, cameos and mosaics, chronometers and parts, cocoa and cocoa-shells, compositions of glass and paste, cork-tree bark, cream tartar, cudbear; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, unset; engravings; flax, hemp, and rape seed; fullers' earth, hatters' furs, goldbeaters' skins, gunny cloth; hair of all kinds, uncleaned, unmanufactured; india-rubber, in bottles, slabs or sheets; lemon and lime juice, lime, music and music paper, maps and charts, nux vomica, palm and cocoanut oils, orpiment, palm-leaf, plaster of Paris, polishing stones, pumice, quicksilver, rattans and reeds, rotten-stone, sal amoniac, saltpetre, raw silk, soda ash, sulphuric acid, tatton, marrow & all other soap stocks, tearne tin plates, tinfoil, tin in plates and sheets, tin plates galvanized, watches and watch materials, woad or pustel.

To pay 5 per cent. ad valorem.—Alcornoque, barilla; bells, when old, or bell metal; bleaching powders; brass, in pigs or bars; old brass, bristles, burr stones, chalk, clay, cochineal; copper, in pigs and bars; old copper, flints, grindstones, gum Arabic, gum Barbary, gum East India, gum Jeddy, gum Senegal, gum substitute or burnt starch, gum tragacanth, horns, bones and teeth, indigo, kelp, kermes, lac dye, lac spirits, madder, nation, nickel, paving stones, old pewter, rags; raw hides and skins, whether dried or salted; raw hides, pickled; safflower, saffron and saffron cake; saltpetre or nitrate of soda, or potash when crude; seedlac, sl ellac, sumac, terra japanica or catachu; tin, in pigs, bars or blocks; tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured; tumeric; waste or shoddy; weld; zinc, spelter or teutenugue, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.

All articles not especially provided for shall pay *twenty per cent. ad valorem.*

The following to be admitted free of duty:—Animals imported for breed; argol or crude tarta herries; nuts and vegetables, unmanufactured, used for dying; all dyewoods in sticks; crude brimstone; gold and silver bullion; cabinet coins, medals and collections of antiquities; coffee and tea when imported direct from place of growth in American vessels, or foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges; coffee, the growth of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; gold, silver and copper coin; copper ore, copper imported for the United States Mint; cotton, felt for sheathing vessels; fish, fresh caught; garden and other seeds not otherwise provided for; goods, wares and merchandize, the growth or manufature of the United States, exported and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, on which no bounty or drawback has been allowed; green turtles, guano, household effects, old and in use of persons or families from abroad, not intended for sale, &c.; ivory unmanufactured, ivory nuts or vegetable ivory, old junk, madder root, models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, nutgalls, oakum, spermaceti oil, whale and other fish of American fisheries, other articles produce of such fisheries, paintings and statuary of American artists, other paintings and statuary of imported as objects of taste, mother of pearl, personal and household effects of citizens dying abroad, plaster of paris, unground, platina unmanufactured, sheathing copper, 48 by 14 inches, weight 14 to 34 ounces per square foot; sheathing metal, specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany, trees, shrubs, plants and roots; weaving apparel in use and other personal effects, professional books, implements and tools of trade.

In any year in which there shall be a deficiency of revenue, 10 per cent. ad valorem on tea and coffee, to take effect after the first quarter of the ensuing year.

Instead of the bounty on pickled fish, a drawback equal in amount to the duty on salt shall be paid.

Goods in public store on the 2d Dec., 1846, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if imported after that date.

Goods imported from this side the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, may remain in public store for one hundred and fifty days; and if imported from beyond those Capes, one hundred and eighty days.

On entry, an addition to the cost or value of the invoice may be made by the person making the entry, so as to raise the value to the true market value in the markets of the country whence imported, and to add all costs, &c., upon which amount so made duty shall be assessed.

If the appraisers think the goods are undervalued with the intention of fraud, the goods may be taken for the use of the United States, and sold at auction, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury; the owner to be paid the amount declared in the entry, and five per centum in addition. This to be the law till 1st January, 1848.

All revenue and custom-house officers who are not now sworn, to be sworn faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of their offices respectively.

All acts and parts of acts repugnant to be repealed.

PASSAGE OF THE NOTICE RESOLUTIONS.

Thursday, the 16th inst., the day fixed upon which the debate on the Oregon "notice" resolutions was to be brought to a close, was one of the most exciting days which has been witnessed in the Senate during the session. At an early hour, Mr. Allen, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, agreed to lay the resolutions which he had himself reported, on the table, and proposed that the resolutions which had passed the House by a vote of three to one, should be adopted by the Senate. Mr. Allen therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House resolution, whereupon Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose and offered the following amendment:

Resolved, &c. That the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be 'free and open' to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—that it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled; and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries. And, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its 2d article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory.

"*And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven."

These are the same in substance with the resolutions introduced early in January last, by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Upon the amendment being read, a brief conversation on a point of order, in which Messrs. Allen, Calhoun, Sevier, and Mangum took part.

Mr. Allen rose, and said he had an amendment to offer to the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Johnson,] the terms of which he had extracted from the President's message, and pointing directly to the necessity of the resolution itself.—His amendment was as follows:

After "has" in the 21st line, insert, "become the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of American citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory."

He asked for the yeas and nays on that amendment.

Mr. Pennybacker then rose and said that he desired to submit some remarks in explanation of his vote; which he then proceeded to do at very considerable length, explaining the reasons which had influenced him in agreeing to vote for the notice, and also replying to a portion of the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Mangum) on a previous day. From the position of the honorable gentleman on the floor, nearly under the gallery, we did not hear him with sufficient distinctness to warrant us in attempting a connected report of his remarks.

When the honorable Senator resumed his seat, there were loud cries of "question," "question."

The question then occurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Allen, the yeas and nays were called for, ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, and Westcott—22.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—32.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, it was put, and on a division was carried.

Mr. Sevier called for the yeas and nays, and the call being seconded, they were ordered, when

Mr. Dickinson inquired if the proviso was contained in the amendment as originally proposed by the senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Johnson replied that it was.

Mr. Breese objected to the words in the amendment "at his discretion," and moved as an amendment that they be struck out.

Mr. Berrien remarked, that even if the amendment of the senator from Illinois prevailed, the purport of the resolution would not be changed.

Mr. Breese had intended, had his amendment succeeded, to follow it up by another, inserting, "authorized and directed to give the British government the notice, &c."

Cries of "question."

The question on the adoption of the amendment was then put and negatived.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the call of Mr. Allen, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Turney—22.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—32.

So the amendment was rejected and then the question again recurring on the original amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland, and the yeas and nays being called for and ordered, resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, and Woodbridge—30.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Turney—24.

Mr. Pennybacker then rose and offered an amendment, but as it was not in order, withdrew it.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the amendment which had just ben adopted in committee of the whole.

Mr. Allen then addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolutions upon which the Senate was then called upon to vote. He observed that the Senate was dodging the responsibility of meeting the question fairly and openly—that the passage of these resolutions would place the President in an unpleasant position—that the action of the Senate was interfering with the acknowledged and legitimate duties of the executive—and that their final adoption would be an act of humiliation on the part of the American Senate, in which he could not join.

Mr. Crittenden replied in the most excited manner. He seemed to think that the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen) had made a personal attack upon him.

Mr. Allen rejoined in calm, dignified and statesman-like manner.

Mr. Crittenden again rose very much excited, and literally and personally abused Mr. Allen. We have had occasion to notice the undignified conduct of Senators before, during the present session, but the language and style of Mr. Crittenden was coarse and vulgar beyond any thing which we have seen during the present session. When Mr. Crittenden had gotten through,

Mr. Allen. I—

Mr. Crittenden. I see the gentleman desires to rise.

Mr. Allen. Has he understood me as having made an attack upon him with a view to do him injury?

Mr. Crittenden. I said the remarks were of a character offensive to all who had voted. What his intention was it is for him to explain. The act spoke for itself.

Mr. Allen. To what remarks does the gentleman allude?

Mr. Crittenden. I have repeated them several times.

Mr. Allen. Was there any remark personally offensive to you or any one?

Mr. Crittenden. Yes.

Mr. Allen. Not a single remark which I made could be construed as being personally offensive to any one—no reference to the individual course of any member of the body, and therefore the assumption of the senator is not justified by the facts of the case.

Mr. Crittenden. I am very glad that the gentleman explains away all the offensive character of his remarks. But did he not speak of dodging behind a bush—of shunning responsibility—of doing an act of humiliation? If he did not mean what he said, I can only give him the advice once given to a certain member of Parliament—not to speak hereafter till he have some meaning!

The question was then called on engrossing the resolution and ordering it to a third reading.

It was put, and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays were then called for, and ordered.

Mr. Chalmers asked the effect of the vote.

Mr. Sevier replied that it would be tantamount to a final vote.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—40.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon and Westcott—14.

So the resolution was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The joint resolution was then read a third time, and passed without a division.

A motion was then made to adjourn till Monday next.

The question on adjournment was put, and carried, and the Senate (at 20 minutes to 5 o'clock) accordingly adjourned.

For the Journal.

New Hanover Democratic Convention.

Tuesday being the day appointed for the meeting of the delegates from the different precincts of New Hanover, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, the following delegates assembled at the Court-house in Wilmington, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Wilmington—Upper District.—Jas. Burch, Daniel Dickson. *Lower District.*—Capt. W. S. Anderson, R. B. Wood.

Long Creek.—W. Vann, John Jones.

Moores' Creek.—James P. Moore, Dr. J. F. Simpson.

Kaintuck.—M. A. Moore, — Pridgen.

Rocky Point.—Washington Collins, Lemuel Bowden.

Piney Woods.—— Alderman, —— Register.

The meeting was organized on motion of Dan'l Dickson, by calling Washington Collins, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Dr. J. F. Simpson, Secretary.

The following resolution was then offered by W. S. Anderson, and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That whoever may receive a majority of the votes of this Convention as candidates for the Legislature, at any one balloting, shall be declared unanimously nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Senator and Representatives, when the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:

For Senate—W. S. Ashe, of Rocky Point.

For Commons—Edward D. Hall, of Wilmington, and Thomas H. Williams, of Long Creek.

On motion of Dan'l Dickson,

Resolved, That this Convention desires to express its thanks to our former Senator, Owen Holmes, Esqr., and Jere. Nixon and David McIntire, our former Representatives, for the able and faithful manner in which they have served the County of New Hanover.

On motion of James P. Moore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are respectfully tendered to our Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal.

WASHINGTON COLLINS, *Chm.*
JAMES F. SIMPSON, *Sec'y.*

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Lower Black River District.

A meeting of the citizens of Lower Black River was held at the residence of Wm. Woodcock, on Friday the 17th inst.

On motion of John McAuslan, James P. Moore, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Jas. F. Simpson and D. Jones were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman made a few pertinent remarks explaining the object of the meeting. On motion of James F. Simpson, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to draft a report for the consideration and adoption of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair for the purposes set forth in the motion of James F. Simpson:—J. L. Moore, Thos. Rooks, O K. Woodcock, Wm. Woodcock and John McAuslan, Esq. The committee retired, and after a short interval made the following report, which was read and defended in a speech made before the meeting, by John McAuslan, Esq.; after which the report was duly considered and adopted by the meeting.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Lower Black River District do entertain for Democratic principles the most sincere devotion and regard, believing that it is through their party that the blessings of freedom, secured to the American people by the Constitution, are to be maintained, and the happiness and prosperity of our beloved country secured,

Therefore Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of our distiguished chief magistrate, James K. Polk, upon those measures which have ever characterized the true republican from the federal party. And we believe that his prudent and independent discharge of the arduous duties which have devolved upon him in his exalted station, have been such, if we only remain firm and true to ourselves, as will engraft the principles of genuine republicanism firmly and surely upon the practical administration of the federal government.

Resolved, That we regard full and fair discussions of the public measures which agitate the country, as indispensably necessary to enable us in arriving at correct conclusions in regard to them, yet we do condemn the wasteful consumption of the public time by members of Congress, in their debates upon the Oregon question. We do believe more than enough has been said upon that subject, that notice should be given to Great Britain without delay, to terminate the joint occupancy according to the provisions of the Convention of August, 1827—and although we believe our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon to be clear and unquestionable, yet we feel certain that the true interests of our beloved country requires that this much vexed and trite question, rendered so by extreme discussion, should and ought to be settled upon an equitable basis of compromise.

Resolved, That we regard our chief magistrate, aided as he is by an enlightened Cabinet, and a patriotic, learned and dignified Senate, as fully entitled to the confidence of the country as any one of his predecessors, and that in adjusting our claims with foreign countries, we entertain not the slightest fear that any thing will be done which will have a tendency to tarnish our national honor or derogate from our just rights.

Resolved, That we do regret the unfortunate condition of the Republican party of our own State, in having before them two candidates for the chief magistracy, and sincerely trust that means will be devised which will prevent a collision of interests.

Resolved, That this meeting thinks it prudent to forbear an expression of their opinion as regards the respective claims of Messrs. Leak and Shepard, for want of having heard all the facts connected with the case, yet we do hold that the action of the Democratic press throughout the State and the party generally, so far as we are informed, called upon the Democratic State Central Committee to bring out a candidate, and we would give to him our undivided and zealous support. If we pretend to party organization we must observe system in what we do, although we believe our State Convention should be organized upon principles which will secure a better expression of the popular will than the present mode. But we are determined never to falter in our duty to our party, as long as that party respects its principles, by furnishing such evidence as it always has done, in advocating measures approved by the constitution and resulting in the furtherance of the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we tender to Jas. B. Shepard our support, because we believe no fault can be imputed to him for the unfortunate dilemma in which we are placed, and trust if injustice has been done Mr. Leak, the Democratic State Central Committee will, by a reconsideration of their acts, place the whole matter fairly before the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we do congratulate the Democracy throughout the State and elsewhere, upon the complete triumph of their principles against the assaults of federalism; and we trust that this administration may be but the prelude to a series of triumphs which are yet in reserve for the unconquerable democracy of our country.

Resolved, That we do appoint James P. Moore, Esq., and Jas. F. Simpson, delegates to represent this district in the County Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 21st inst., to nominate candidates to represent the county in the Legislature, and that we do pledge ourselves to support the nominations made by the said convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretaries for the able and faithful discharge of their respective duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAS. P. MOORE, *Ch'n*
DAVID JONES, JAS. F. SIMPSON. } *Secretaries.*

A CARD.

To the Voters of Columbus County.

Fellow citizens—I feel under many obligations to you for having so long and so often elected me Sheriff of your county. For your hitherto liberal confidence in my abilities to the faithful discharge of my duties, I return to you my sincere thanks and best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity. I am now getting old and infirm, and having served you for *thirty-seven years*, I now wish to retire; and I hope, that, in the selection of another to fill my place, you will be able to select some gentleman that will still show the people that sympathy which is still due them, and that they may, in times of necessity, extend to him that liberal support which the good people of Columbus have ever been ready to bestow upon me.

My best wishes for you, fellow-citizens, and the many manifestations of your friendship towards me during the whole term of *thirty-seven years*, shall long be remembered and duly appreciated, by

Your ob't serv't,
JOSHUA WILLIAMSON.

April 18th, 1846.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1846.

JAMES B. SHEPARD, Esq.

My Dear Sir: In order that there may be a concentration of the energies of our party upon one candidate, I have been induced by the earnest and repeated solicitations of many of our political friends, to submit to you the following proposition, which I do thus publicly, for reasons which must be obvious to all.

Whether the proposal meets with your approbation or not, I trust it will be ascribed to an earnest desire on my part to do all I can to preserve harmony, without which, present and certain defeat to ourselves, as well as lasting future injury to our party, must be the inevitable result. In union we have strength, but it must be apparent to all, that without mutual concession on *our* part, there can be no union.

I propose, then, that our relative claims be submitted to the "Democratic State Central Committee" as appointed by the President of the late Convention, with the understanding that they meet in person in the city of Raleigh, at their earliest possible convenience—that they shall take the whole subject matter before them, with full power to settle this vexed question; that when they have so settled, they shall announce that fact through the columns of the "Standard," pledging myself to abide their decision.

In the event of any contingency arising which shall prevent the attendance of any one or more of the Committee, they will vote by letter.

Should you close in with this proposition, you will address me in the same public manner, after which we will both retire from the canvass until the choice is announced.

Respectfully yours,
W. F. LEAK.

The North Carolina Standard, Wilmington Journal, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, Warrenton Reporter, Oxford Democrat, and Lincoln Courier will please publish.

NEW YORK.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

The election for Mayor and common council of the city of New York, took place on the 14th instant, and the result was a glorious victory for the Democracy, by a majority rising *seven thousand* for Mickle, over Taylor the Federal candidate, and *fourteen thousand* over Cozzens the Native candidate.

Mickle, (Democrat,) received 22,126; Taylor, (Whig,) 15,051; Cozzens, (Native,) 8,208. The Democrats have carried fifteen of the 18 wards.

In Albany the Whigs elected their candidate for Mayor and a majority of the Common Council.

In Brooklyn the Whigs have elected the Mayor, and the Democrats one-half of the Council.

In Augusta, Ga., the Whig candidate for Mayor has been elected.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, for six months, ending 30th inst.

We have received the first number of a new Whig paper, published at Asheboro', N. C., called the Randolph Herald. It is a right neat sheet.

Latest from Washington City.

From the Washington Union, of the 20th inst.

THE NOTICE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions adopted by the Senate on Thursday, and amended by the House on Saturday, came up before the Senate to-day on the House amendments. The Senate disagreed to the amendments of the House, by a vote of 29 to 21. They were subsequently returned to the House, and after the President's message on the call of Mr. Ingersoll had been disposed of, the notice resolutions of the Senate were again taken up in the House. The House took the question of *receding* from their amendments, which was negatived.—Motions were then successively made to insist upon their amendments, which were carried, and the House adjourned amid the question of appointing a committee of conference, to meet one from the Senate.

It is hoped that the House will appoint a committee of conference, and then, before a joint committee, it is also hoped, that in a liberal spirit the committees of the two houses may give and take, and meet on the platform of American feelings, and adopt some resolution of a firm yet conciliatory character—firm and conciliatory towards England, and conciliatory between the two houses—such as may obtain the decided concurrence of a decided majority of both houses, which alone would give a very great moral force to the action of the government on this interesting subject.

As American citizens, sincerely attached to our own country, we appeal without regard to parties and without regard to cliques, to the patriots of both houses, to unite upon some common ground of firm yet moderate action towards Great Britain. Decided majorities of both houses have already concurred in the opinion that it is "desirable" to settle definitely the respective pretensions of both countries—to arrest the evils of a "divided allegiance and concurrent jurisdiction," the dangers of border hostilities, and the calamities of a general war. They have agreed, therefore, in the sentiment, that it is desirable to abrogate the convention and to give the notice to Great Britain. The appeal, therefore, goes forth upon these general and simple principles, to carry out the views of both parties in both houses, and in the spirit of harmony and concession, and in that wise and liberal spirit which ought to inspire all the citizens of our republic to unite upon some plan in a committee of conference, which does not concede all to one house, but consults the views of all, and unite in some wise and conciliatory resolution which may satisfy both houses, and rally around them a decided majority in both.—There are wise men enough among them to work out these results—patriotic statesmen, who are actuated by the purest motives—firm men, who have courage sufficient to accomplish the most glorious objects.

We will not suppose the possibility of the notice being lost between the two houses in a narrow scramble for superiority or for success. What would be said, if, after a contest so protracted—a procrastination which makes the heart to ache, and has scattered discontent over the whole community—if, after resolution upon resolution, debate upon debate—Pelion upon Ossa, and Ossa upon Pelion—the whole contest should evaporate in smoke, because one committee insists upon all, and one house is determined upon victory over the other? Better that either should recede; but better still if they would compare together, and adopt some common and liberal mode of action, than waste near four months in idle, unavailing debate; or what is worse, appearing in the eyes of foreign nations as distracted by divided counsels, upable to carry out a confessedly "desirable" policy, and destitute of that *firmness* of purpose which is as necessary as is moderation of temper to effect an "amicable adjustment" of a long perilous, protracted, and constantly-growing controversy.

TEXAS.

The steam packet Galveston, arrived at New Orleans, brings dates to the 11th inst., from Galveston. There is not a syllable of news from the army on the Rio Grande. Gen. *Mejia*, Commander of the Mexican forces at Matemoras, had issued a proclamation to his army in the usual Mexican bragadotia style. We make the following extract.

"Soldiers! the hour of peril has sounded; you know your duty, and can fulfil it with loyalty and patriotism. I have the honor to find myself in your front, and am persuaded of the ardor with which you desire the hour of combat; the defeat of a respectable enemy, worthy of Mexican valor. The banks of the Rio Grande shall be the witness of the ignominy of the haughty sons of the North, and its deep waters shall be the sepulchre of those who dare approach them. The call of patriotism, which burns in our hearts, will receive new sustenances from the odious presence of its conquerors; and the echo of Dolores and Iguali will resound with harmony in our ears when breasts to the rifles of the hunters of the Mis-we take up the march to oppose our bare sissippi. Inhabitants of the frontiers! we are not left to our own resources; the Supreme Government watches indefatigably for our security and salvation. A strong army, inured to war, is rapidly advancing to take part in the combat; and with its powerful help we shall reap a complete victory. But until the day arrives to undertake the grand campaign for the reconquest of all the usurped territory, and for our eagles to spread their triumphant wings upon the banks of the Sabine, we, who have the honor of being in front of the invaders, should serve as an impenetrable barrier; our obligation is as great as sacred—there is no sacrifice which we should not make at the alters of our country.

FOREIGN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Unicorn.—The *Unicorn* brings out news eight days later from England.

The Cotton market was firm and active, without any advance from previous advices.

The Oregon question had been brought before the House of Lords. Below we present an abstract of the remarks of the Earl of Clarendon, and Earl Aberdeen's reply, and also some remarks which fell from Lord Brougham on the subject:

From Wilmer & Smith's Times.

The Earl of Clarendon moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation, as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be further from his wishes than to embarrass the Government: but though the language of the British and American Governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war. It was time, he thought, to break the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the house with all the information that could prudently be furnished. He was convinced that an abler negotiator than Mr. Pakenham could not be found, and that the Government had acted most judicially in every step and taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving for the correspondence, and by asking what course the Government intended to pursue in the event of the Senate concurring in the twelve month's notice.

The Earl of Aberdeen (who was at times almost inaudible) said:—My lords, in the very delicate and difficult position in which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hesitation the notice which my noble friend gave yesterday. But, my lords, however much this might, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble friend, that his sense of public duty, and his intimate knowledge of the great interest at stake, would prevent him from adding anything to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded: and at the same time that his own feeling would indispose him to make his motion the subject of any embarrassment. My expectation has been fully realized by the speech which my noble friend has made. (Hear, hear.—My lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonble. I think, when we are receiving, from time to time, from the United States, information and documents of the highest interest and importance, affecti g us in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your lordships and the public should desire to receive from the Government of this country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such other information as it may be safe and proper to give. I therefore think I have no valid reason for objecting to the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved; especially as a great portion of them must be already known to your lordships and the public. But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between her Majesty's minister in the United States and myself, the production of which, at this time, would be injurious to the public interests. (Hear.) My lords, I will say further, that I should not be disposed voluntarily to lay on the table any such information. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a negotiation of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves in.—(Hear.) It is true that the Government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from ours. The executive government of the United States had to call on the legislature to take a direct course on this subject. The President of the United States proposed to the American legislature a certain measure, to which he required their assent; and, of course, he was under the necessity of furnishing them with the materials on which to form an opinion in coming to a decision on a question of such importance.—But that is not our case. Her Majesty's government have no intention of calling on Parliament at this moment for any opinion, nor do I understand that it is the intention of my noble friend, or of any other member of this house, to call on Parliament at present to pronounce an opinion. These circumstances, therefore, would have indisposed me from voluntarily laying on the table information at this moment. Another reason also would prevent me from voluntarily coming down with any such information to the house. I must admit that from the aspect of the negotiation, as reported in the papers which have been produced in the United States, and which I am in a condition to produce to your lordships, an inference might fairly be drawn not favorable to the result of the negotiation in which we are engaged—they would be calculated to induce us to augur favorably of the result.—For this reason, therefore, I should have wished not voluntarily to submit to the house, in such a stage of the negotiation as that to which we have now arrived, communications which are calculated to produce such an opinion.—(Hear.) Nevertheless, it is my decided opinion, that such an opinion would be unwarranted. I cannot bring myself to believe, my lords, however the effect produced by the papers I have referred to might be, as I have said,—I cannot, I repeat, bring myself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both Governments to arrive at the result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct, if I decline to inform him of the steps which, in the present juncture of affairs, her Majesty's Government, may think proper to take in pursuit of the negotiation.—He may look on it that, believing, as I do, that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit—(hear, hear,)—he may rely that every effort consistent with the national honor will be employed to avert it. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entitled to; but if I might without presumption add the expression of an opinion, it would be, that you would believe that the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate, and just, without any sacrifice of honor, or the real interests of the country. (Hear.) But, my lords, on the other hand, it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing. In that case I can only say, that it will be my endeavour not ogly to secure the support and continuance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation also of every state in Europe, and of the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.)—My lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by repeating emphatically what her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the throne:—"That no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honor, to bring this question to an early and successful termination."

Lord Brougham, referring to a statement that had been made respecting a globe said to be in the possession of Mr. Everett, on which the Oregon boundary was marked favorably to America, said, he had yesterday received a letter from Mr. Everett, which quite confirmed the truth of the assumption which he (Lord Brougham) had offered at the time. It appeared that Mr. Everett had ordered the globe through another person, and that the tradesmen had marked the boundary in the manner referred to, perhaps with a view to pay a compliment to Mr. Everett, but without the previous knowledge of that gentleman. With respect to the question before the house, he could only join his hearty wish, and express his confident hopes, that all these negotiations, troublesome as they might be, would lead to a happy issue; and also his entire confidence in his noble friend and the rest of her Majesty's Government, and that should—unhappily for us, for America, and for humanity at large—those just expectations prove [illegible]

[illegible] April 17—schr Mary Jane, Gilmore, New York, by R W Brown.

18—brig Fawn, Duncan, Bath, Me, by Russell & Gammell.

brig Stephen Young, Moore, Portsmouth, N H, by J Hathaway & Son.

schr Jonas Smith, Collett, New York, by R W Brown.

brig Pallas, Haven, Berbice, by P K Dickinson.

21—brig Sarah Ann, Higgins, Surinam, by Barry & Bryant.

Schr Monsoon, Moslander, Philadelphia by J Mulock.

schr Lodemia & Eliza, Somers, Newport, R I, by E J Lutterloh.

schr Alaric, Purnell, N York, by E J Lutterloh.

brig Mentor, Greenow, New York, by Barry & Bryant.

22—schr C D Ellis, Steelman, New Orleans, by E J Lutterloh.

schr E S Powell, Murch, N Y, by G W Davis.

23—brig Norman, Pratt, Belize, Honduras, by R W Brown.

schr Delaware, Holbrook, from Thomaston, Me, for this port, with a cargo of lime, consigned to Russell & Gammell, grounded on New Inlet bar on the night of the 18th, and afterwards drifted on to Federal point, were she now is in three feet water. It is doubtful if she can be got off. Cargo thrown over board.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that the D. has been gotten off.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship *Rainbow*, Capt. Land, from Canton, arrived at New York on the 16th inst. with dates from China to the 21st of January. The N. Y. *Com. Advertizer* furnishes the following summary.

The Rainbow has on board letter bags from the U. S. squadron in the Chinese waters and also brings out the ratified treaty between the United States and China.

The Friend of January 17, says that a letter from Canton, dated the 14th, brought information that a chop had been issued announcing that the city would be opened to foreigners, the indemnification money paid, and Chusan evacuated (by the British) immediately.

This appears to have caused great excitement among the lower orders of the Chinese, and for three days apprehension was felt for the safety of the foreign factories, but the exasperation had passed off on the 21st. A large force of Tartars had been marched into the city to keep order. It was feared however, that there would be serious disturbances when the gates should be opened to foreigners.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

We have only time to announce the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, on last Tuesday, in fifteen and a half days from Liverpool. She brings 16 days later news.

It is said that the Oregon question will cut off to a large extent, the emigration from Germany to the United States.

Indian corn continues to arrive in England and gain popularity.

The English tariff and Irish coercion bill absorb the proceedings in Parliament.

The Polish revolution appears to be at an end. Poor, unfortunate Poland.

There is no news of importance from France.

The victories of the English over the Sikhs appears to be the principal feature of the intelligence by this steamer.

The slaughter of the Sikhs was terrible.—Ten or twelve thousand of these brave fellows and nearly two thousand English troops were slain and wounded.

The cotton market was apparently despressed; yet on the 3d inst., American descriptions improved one-eighth of a penny.

There appears to be a stagnation in the corn market, in consequence of the movements in Parliament relative to the corn laws.

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.

W F Carter, New York; John Woolsey, do; A Burr, Richmond, Va; H J Morton, N C; Alonzo Nixon, do; O R Kenan, Duplin; P Martin, Fayetteville; A Chapman & daughter, Canada; D M Rutherford & party, New York; A F Toon, N C; J J McRee, do; W Ferrand, do; J L Bryan, Fayetteville; H Robinson, Clinton; D G McRae, Fayetteville; J J Ryan, Charleston; J Sawyer, Portland, Me; E W Montfort, Onslow; W P Pelleton, Onslow; T Stow, Newbern; A B Chesnut, Clinton; Dr J Lawrence, Tarboro; Mrs M'Nair & daughter, do; W F Welt, Mocksville; J H Allen, Brunswick; A McKeller, Tenn; J C Foster, Illinois; Capt E Higgins, Brig Sarah Ann; — Wilson, N Hanover; J Larkins, do; G W Mordecai, Raleigh.

Arrivals at the Hanover House since last Thursday.

J Shine, Brunswick; D Shine, do; W Bourdeaux, do; G W Mabson, N C; J P Kornegay, Wayne; D Kornegay, do; Dr H W Faison, Duplin; W S Ashe, New Hanover; S A Laspeyre, N C; N M Hill, New Hanover; J Hopkins, do; Dr Gillespie, N C; J P Treadwell, do; J S Parish, do; J L Register, do; G S Bronson, do; John James, do; A Sellers, do; John Kerr, Miss; T D Bourdeaux, do; Chas Henry, N C; A Rochelle, do; Dr S B Everett, do; J P Moore, do; W Farrier, do; James E Matts, do; C W Murphy, do; H Bonhome, do; Thos H Ashe, do; W H Laspeyre, do; Dan'l Miller, do; Hugh Cowan, do; Stewart Devane, do; Rufus Devane, do; H Newkirk, do; C Bennerman, do; W S Devane, do; N H Murphy, do; A Sellers, do; H C Costin, do.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on Thursday the 16th inst. by A. J. Grady, Esq., Mr. John Howard, to Miss Harriet Caroline, daughter of the late Col. Jeremiah Sandlin.

DIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 7th inst., Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of D. J. and Jane Morgan, aged 17 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

April 15—brig Norman, Pratt, New York, to McRae, Ballard & Co.

schr C D Ellis, Steelman, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

16—schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, to G W Davis. On the 14th inst, about 5 miles North of Hatteras, fell in with the schr Martha M Fowle, Capt Forbes, from Washington, N C, bound for New York, capsized on the night before. Took off the captain and crew, who were lashed to the schr's side, and brought them in.

schr Alaric, Pernell, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

schr Wm Hart, Gandy, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

17—schr Ellen, Edwards, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

schr Shylock, Crooker, Baltimore, to Russell & Gammell.

18—schr I O of O F, Dow, Thomaston, to Russell & Gammell.

19—brig Boundary, Shackford, Barbadoes, to Brown & DeRosset.

20—Br schr Manchester, Bethell, Nassau, N P, to G W Davis.

[illegible] Angelina, Doyle, Marseilles, Philadelphia, to [illegible]

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams,		a	8
Middlings,	7½	a	7¼
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7¼	a	7½
Western, Sides,	7	a	7½
Beeswax,	25	a	27
Butter,	14	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	6 50	a	6 50
Corn,		a	70
" Meal,	70	a	75
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	6½
Candles, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
Feathers,	30	a	33
Flour,—Canal,	6 75	a	7 00
Fayetteville,	6 25	a	6 75
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	1 00	a	1 25
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	8	a	
Western,	7½	a	7¾
Lime, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12½
Lumber—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,	10 00	a	12 00
wide, do.	6 25	a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	5 50
Timber,	4 00	a	6 00
Molasses, W. I.	20	a	23
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 00
Nails,	4½	a	5
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	3 —
Virgin dip,	3 25	a	3 50
hard,	half price		
Tar,		a	1 20
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 37½
Rosin No. 1,	1 56	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	00
Sp. Turpt.	50	a	52½
Oil, Sperm,		a	1 00
Pease, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	65		70
Cow,	60	a	65
Pork,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	14 50	a	16 00
Prime,		a	12 50
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
Rice,	4 00	a	0 00
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 20
Salt, Turks Island, bushel	45	a	50
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 15
Soap,	4	a	5½
Shingles, country,	1 25	a	1 50
contract,		a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	31	a	33
Whiskey,	25	a	28
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a	
dressed,			00 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 —	a	8 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
Sugar, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
Tallow,	7	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	1	"	"
" " Boston,	1	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 35 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl, Rice, 15 cts. per hundred

Cotton, $1 per bale.

Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.

Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.

Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

Naval Stores, to Boston 40c, to Philadelphia 35 cents per bbl.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore—Naval Stores, 35c. Spirits Turpentine 50c.

Cotton, $1 25. Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 23.

NAVAL STORES—There has been very little Turpentine arrived since our last review. All that reached the market was sold at the following prices:—Virgin dip at $3 25, $3 30, $3 40 and $3 50, according to the size of the lots—the larger lots bringing the highest prices. Old Soft, has fallen to $3 00, Hard $1 50—Tar $1 12½. The above quotations are for sales made on Wednesday. We hear of sales of a few small lots of Spirits Turpentine at 50 and 52½ cents, cash. No transaction in Rosin.

TIMBER & LUMBER—The above articles continue extremely dull of sale, with little or no change in prices.

STAVES—No transaction to report.

FLOUR—Fayetteville, dull—but with an advance upon former quotations of 25 cents per barrel.

BACON.—A lot of 4000 pounds Duplin county Bacon, a superior article, was disposed of on Friday last, at 9 cents for hams, and 7½ to 8 cents for sides and shoulders. This is the only sale we have heard of. The market continues to be well supplied with former purchases, and we hear that our quotations could not be obtained this morning.

CORN—There has been no arrival since our last report. Store price 75 cents.

GROUND PEAS—618 bushels have been received from the North counties, and were sold at 70 cents per bushel.

LIME—Arrived 600 casks Thomaston, sold at $1 12½.

WHISKEY—About 40 barrels common brought 24c. We quote as currency of the [illegible] 26 a 28 cents.

H. E. MATTISON & Co.'s

CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,

UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, cheap or cost and see.

Jellies.

Gooseberry;
Apple;
Grape;
Currant;
Black Currant.

Preserves.

Quinces;
Plums;
Grapes;
Cranberries;
Cherries;
Peaches;
Pine Apple;
Canton Ginger;
Strawberries.

Syrups.

Ginger;
Raspberry;
Strawberry;
Lemon;
Pine Apple.

Brandy Preserves.

Peaches;
Strawberries;
Gooseberries;
Raspberries;
Cherries.

Horse Radish;
Pickles, all kinds;
Catsups do
Sauces do
Mustard do
Pickled Lobster;
Fresh do
Hollibut, fresh;
Sardines;
Pepper Sauce;
Ground Pepper;
do Allspice;
do Cinnamon;
Sugars, all kinds;
Coffee do
Family Beef;
Smoked do
do Tongues;
Salmon;
Nutmegs.

Watermelons, all kinds.
Tea do do
Stone do do
Brooms do
Tobacco do
Table Salt;
Bird Cages;
Blacking and Brushes;
Matches;
Wrapping Paper;
Writing do
Ground Ginger;
Iron bound half bushels;
Nests do do
Cayenne Pepper;
Muslers;
Lemon squeezers;
Cheese;
Butter;
Lard;
Fish Roes;
Bacon;
Mackerel;
Dried and Mess Beef.

Liquors.

Cog. Brandy;
H. Gin;
Madeira Wine;
Port do
Pure juice Port Wine;
Spanish Brandy;
American do
Apple do
Cincinnati Whiskey;
Common do
American Gin;
N. E. Rum;
Cider Vinegar;
do Brandy.

Molasses;
Barrels of Lard;
Coppers;
Indigo;
Allspice;
Race Ginger;
Powder and Shot;
do in canisters;
Stoughton Bitters;

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selecti n, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

T. W. BROWN,

HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of

Fancy Goods, Watches, Jewelry Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, and Perfumery,

together with a variety of articles, such as Back-gammon Boxes, Chees Men and Boards, Guitars, Fiddle & Guitar Strings, Solar Lamps and Girandoles, Pistols and Fowling Pieces, Walking Canes, Accordeons and Flutes, Flagiolets and Clarionets, Ladies Fans, and a variety of small articles too numerous for an advertisement.

All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any of our large cities.

Clocks and Watches repaired as usual.

April 24, 1846 32-3t

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 4th day of May next the subscriber will sell at public auction in the town of Wilmington, Twenty-eight valuable Slaves, and also, the interest of James B. Shine in six other Slaves, for the purpose of satisfying the provisions of a Trust Deed, executed by the said James B. Shine to Daniel Y. Shine. Twenty-six of the said Slaves will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving note with approved security DANIEL Y. SHINE.

April 24, 1846. 32-2t

FOR SALE.

THREE HUDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of valuable Turpentine and Timber Land, situate on the Western side of Cape Fear River, on Plummer's Run, back of the lands of John King and Mr. Gillespie. The said lands is two miles from the river, and thirty miles from the town of Wilmington. Apply to the subscriber.

J. G. WRIGHT.

April 24, 1846 32-9t

THE subscriber having withdrawn (a few days since) from the firm of SMITH & GAUSE, would inform his friends and old customers, that he has commenced business on his own hook, and hopes by close attention to the same, to receive a liberal share of patronage. He may be found two doors south of G. W. Davis'.

SAM'L P. GAUSE.

April 24, 1846. 32-5t

CORN MEAL and CRACKED CORN; also ground CORN and OATS; constantly on hand. For sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS.

Paradise Distillery.

Orders left at my store on Water street, will be promply attended to. [A24]

FOR NEW YORK—The superior fast sailing packet schr A. F. Thorn, Sandford, master, will have dispatch for the above port for freight or passage, having fine accommodations. Apply on board or to E. J. LUTTERLOH.

April 24,.1846.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The A. 1. fast sailing packet schr Wm. Hart, Gandy, master, will sail for the above port this morning. For passage having handsome accommodations, apply on board or to

A24, 1846] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

SACK SALT—Daily expected per schr Olive, 300 Sacks Salt, for sale by

A24] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

Goods for sale.

10 Bbls. P. R. Sugar, 20 bbls. Fayetevill Flour, 10 " Mullets, 10 " mess & prime Pork, 20 kegs cut Nails, assorted.

5 hhds retailing Molasses, 2000 lbs. Bacon, Hats, Shoes, boxes of Candles, Soap, Window Glass, Cypress Shingles, Red Oak Staves, barrels Tar, &c. &c. J. I. BRYAN.

April 10th, 1846. 30-tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Burr & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hathaway & Son's store.

A17] WM. COOKE.

Ale! Ale! Ale!

THE subscriber, agent for M. P. Read & Brothers', Troy, & R. Johnston's, Albany Cream Ale has constantly on hand, and receives by every weekly packet, fresh supplies of the above brands, which he offers for sale at $6 per barrel, and return the barrel, or $5 50 and keep it.

J. A. SINTAS.

April 18, 1846 31-9t

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons occupying or pretending to have title to any portion of the tract of land lying between Fifth or Back street, in the town of Wilmington, and the old Brunswick Road, and between Market and Mulberry streets, continued eastwardly to said Brunswick road, are hereby notified that the undersigned will be at the Carolina Hotel until Wednesday, the 22d inst., and is authorized to adjust all questions of title. He is not disposed unnecessarily to engage in litigation, but unless some arrangement is made with him by the persons in possession of portions of the above tract of land, before he leaves this place, actions of ejectment will be forthwith instituted against them.

HENRY I. TOOLE.

April 17th, 1846. 31-3t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

TAXES! TAXES!—Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of said county, that I have received from the Clerk the list of taxable property for the year 1845, and hold the same ready for their inspection, and I request all persons if they know of any lands, polls, or other taxable property not given in, to give me information thereof.—I also request them to call and pay their taxes. Those who have not paid for 1844, &c., would save themselves trouble by doing so without delay, otherwise I shall proceed to collect by sale of property. O. FENNELL, Sh'ff.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846 31-3t

Notice of Copartnership.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have entered into copartnership under the firm of MATTISON & THOMAS, on Front street, near the Bank of the State, for the purpose of carrying on the CARPENTERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. One of the firm, lately from the North, having had great opportunities of acquiring a correct knowledge of modern Architecture, as practised in the large cities, both with regard to the strength and durability of buildings, as well as the neat and chaste style of their finish, they feel confident that they will be able to make it the interest of gentlemen intending to build, to give them a call. Their system of framing timbers for Factories, Mills, &c., and for roofs of large public buildings, cannot be excelled, and offers great inducements to citizens of other states, where timber is scarce, to procure Frames ready to raise, of the best timber in the world. They will make to order, common and circular Ovals Sash, circular & fancy, Gothic, Belection or Ogee Sash; Frames and Sash in the perpendicular Gothic style for churches, &c.; Imitation, Grecian and Egyptian Chimney Pieces; Imitation Frontispieces; Common, Continued Rail, or Geomatrical Stair Cases; plain and fluted Portico Columns; Venetian Blinds, Pannel Doors, and any other work in their line of business.

They will also furnish to order Metal Sash, with heavy plate glass for Fancy Shop fronts; Metal and Gilt Side Lights, and Transoms, &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Jobbing of all kinds neatly done.

J. B. MATTISON.
R. S. THOMAS.

Wilmington, N. C., April 10, 1846. 30-3m

Plantation for Sale.

IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 12 miles from Wilmington, immediately on the Northwest River, the well known place CLARKMOUNT, is offered for sale. It contains about 300 acres of Upland, and 300 or 400 acres of Swamp Lands adjoining; 70 or 80 acres is under cultivation and well adapted to raising Corn, Ground Peas, &c. The place has a commodious dwelling with two brick chimneys, erected last year, with out-houses, &c. The Upland, not cleared, is well timbered with Pine and Hooppoles, and has 10,000 Turpentine boxes, cut last and the present season. It is a very elligible site for Manufacturing, being immediately on the river, between this and Fayetteville a factory would have the advantage of both markets, and be sufficiently removed from intemperance as to insure health to the operatives.—The water power is ample, a bold stream passes through the place to the river, with a handsome bluff half a mile in length, just the height for a wharf.

The swamp lands afford good winter pasturage for stock, and an abundance of Ash and Oak wood, very handy to the water.

Seven or eight Negroes with stock of Cattle and Hogs, &c., will be sold with the place, if desirable. Apply on the premises to

H. J. WILLIAMS, or
J. I. BRYAN,

April 10, 1846. [30-tf] Wilmington.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MONSIEUR PIERRE RATE, at the request of several gentlemen, respectfully informs the young ladies and gentlemen of the town of Wilmington and vicinity, that he will commence another series of Lessons in the FRENCH LANGUAGE on the first day of May next. The course will comprise 50 lessons, to be given one each day, between 8 o'clock in the morning and 10 in the evening. Persons desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the language, which is almost essential to a polite education, will do well to call and give their names as soon as possible, and no efforts will be spared to render the acquirement of said language easy and agreeable. Hours of recital to suit convenience of pupils who are engaged in other studies. Private lessons will be given if desired, and prices to suit the times.

Mons. P. Rate may be found at Mr. A. A. Wanet's, or if preferred their names can be left at the Post Office. [Wilmington, April, 1846. 30-4t

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber, who is the agent of the above company, may be found at the Carolina Hotel, and will attend promptly to all business which may be confided to him.

By the act of incorporation, the company is authorized to take risks upon stores, dwelling houses, furniture, merchandize, and other property against loss or damage by fire.

All applications and surveys will be immediately attended to; and every explanation as to the mode of insurance in mutual companies, will be given on application as above.

C. C. RABOTEAU, Ag't.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

JUST received 50 bales Philadelphia HAY. For sale by E. J. LUTTERLOH.

April 17th, 1846. 31

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES T. MORRIS would respectfully inform the Timber and Lumber getters of North Carolina, that he has been elected a Timber and Lumber Inspector for the town of Wilmington, and he respectfully solicits the custom of the makers of these articles. He believes from his knowledge of the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

March 13, 1846 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY,

are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124.687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191.997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1846.

Charles McNorten, guardian, to James Monroe McNorten and others. vs. The heirs of John Westbrook. } Petition for partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at our next Court, to be held at Whiteville on the second Monday in May next, then and there to answer said petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard expartee as to them.

Teste, Wm. MILLICAN, Clerk.

M20, 1846 27-6t

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES ALDERMAN would inform his friends in the surrounding country that he has been elected a TIMBER and LUMBER INSPECTOR for the town of Wilmington. He would respectfully solicit at the hands of the Timber and Lumber makers of North Carolina, a share of their patronage.

He hopes by doing justly, both by the buyer and seller, and by promptness and industry to please those who may confide their business to him.

M20, 1846 27-8t*

"Competition, the Life of Trade."

To those wishing Work done in the

MASON LINE,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that they have entered into copartnership under the name of

KEEN & HUSTON,

and are now prepared to contract for any kind of work in the *MASON LINE*. Both of them being *MASTER WORKMEN*, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with a JOB.—Promising faithfulness and punctuality in the execution of their contracts, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
MAXWELL HUSTON.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necesecary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homepathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost ins antly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

HANOVER HOUSE.

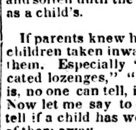
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

sept 19, 1845 22-tf

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods;* Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship.

He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from $1 25 to $10 00.
Pants " 75 to 5 00.
Vests " 75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality.*

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen besomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

CIRCULAR.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of C. D. ELLIS & Co. was dissolved by limitation on the 21st inst. E. J. LUTTERLOH alone is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

The Commission business will hereafter be continued by both, on their individual account. They may be found in the same office.

They beg to tender their thanks to their friends, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and hope by diligent attention to business, to merit the continuance of those favors.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

Wilmington, March 27, 1846

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

ALSO, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes. Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street. Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

SUGAR—10 hhds Cuba Muscovado Sugar.
1 hhd do. Clarified, (superior.)
2 de New Orleans do.
15 bbls do Clarified.
Just received and for sale by
A3] BARRY & BRYANT.

Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd. are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—*Daily Expected.*
10 casks Bacon Sides,
125 kegs Lard,
700 bushels Corn, in sacks,
100 barrels Rectified Whiskey, for sale by
M27 G W DAVIS

MACKEREL AND ALEWIVES—80 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
30 bbls Alewives, in good order, and for sale by
M27 G W DAVIS

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.
IN store, and for sale by
J9] Wm. COOKE.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oil, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter,
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes sealed Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted.
20 do Rum	SADDLERY.
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

TO MERCHANTS.

Physicians, and Others.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Confident that his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

Putty of the best quality, at 2½ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORDON, *Druggist.*

No. 112 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Balt. & Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

Baltimore, ebruary 18, 1846 24-3m

J. LEONARD,

BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establisnment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON, January 30, 1846. 26-1y

RICE—60 Casks fresh beat, prime quality, for sale by G W DAVIS.

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by
130, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

OUTCALT'S SNUFF.

10 HALF barrels in Bladders,
Just received and for sale by
] BARRY & BRYANT.

Daniel Crowley,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

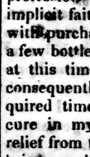
INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

New Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER woul respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial. G. W. SYRON.

Wilmington, Feb'y 12, 1846 22-tf

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir I feel a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from them, especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but was pretty soon convinced, that I was rapidly going into consumption; I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse.—Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics, but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing, consequently was deeply seated. It therefore, required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already began to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, done away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs, and gave them, and the entire system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for it, I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be effected with colds, cough or consumption, I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last, will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.

Duplin County N. C. } J P. JORDAN.
Dec. 13th, 1845. }

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balsams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false,' by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true,' and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, S. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, AGENT.

F13 22-1y Wilmington N. C.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply o

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Bootees, Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.

Dec. 12, 1845. 3-y.

NOTICE.

WE have just received
10 hhds superior Muscovado Molasses,
10 " Porto Rico do
40 bags Rio Coffee, 60 kegs Nails,
30 bbls Canal Flour,
10 half bbls Canal Flour,
30 bbls Fayetteville do
An assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of Round Shaves; Hackers; Turpentine and Timber Axes; Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.
M6] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do. Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.
Nov. 26th, 1845. 11-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO.—Charriotte's, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

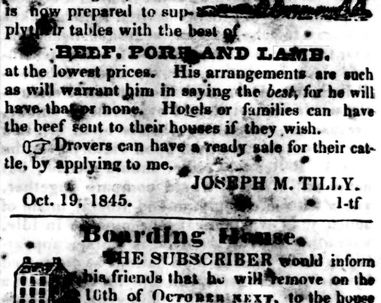
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.



THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

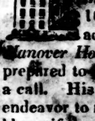
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

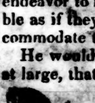
Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables



are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand,
HORSES and BUGGIES for hire
DAVID THALL.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

eptember 26th, 1845. 2–12m

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed,
do Loaf, } Woolsey's best.
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds
Sperm Candles,
Tallow do } all sizes,
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whisker,
Port, Maderia, and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups.
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish,
Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,

For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.

D5.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by
F13 22 WM. SHAW.

Rum and Whiskey.

50 BBLS N. E. Rum,
20 do N. O. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.